

**CEDA PINE VENEER (PWSNO 1090215)
SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT REPORT**

September 12, 2002



**State of Idaho
Department of Environmental Quality**

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Executive Summary

Under the Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996, all states are required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to assess every source of public drinking water for its relative sensitivity to contaminants regulated by the act. This risk assessment is based on a land use inventory in the well recharge zone, sensitivity factors associated with how the well was constructed, and aquifer characteristics.

This report, *Source Water Assessment for Ceda Pine Veneer*, describes the public drinking water sources; the recharge zones and potential contaminant sites located inside the recharge zone boundaries. This assessment, taken into account with local knowledge and concerns, should be used as a planning tool to develop and implement appropriate protection measures for this public water system. **The results should not be used as an absolute measure of risk and they should not be used to undermine public confidence in the water system.**

Ceda Pine Veneer is located in Bonner County, Idaho near Samuels. Drinking water for the lumber mill is supplied by two wells. Well #1 was drilled in the late 1970's to a reported depth of 40 feet. Well #2, drilled in 1983, is 68 feet deep. The system chlorinates its water. Drinking water test results on file with the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality show no water quality problems.

An analysis of the Ceda Pine Veneer wells ranked both wells moderately susceptible to all classes of regulated contaminants. Because the well logs are not available, several factors used to assess vulnerability to contamination are unknown. The unknown risk factors were scored conservatively.

This assessment should be used as a basis for determining appropriate new source water protection measures or re-evaluating existing protection efforts. No matter what ranking a source receives, protection is always important.

Whether the source is currently located in a "pristine" area or an area with numerous industrial and/or agricultural land uses that require education and surveillance, the way to ensure good water quality in the future is to act now to protect valuable water supply resources. Water protection activities should be aimed at long-term management strategies even though these strategies may not yield results in the near term. Recharge zones for the Ceda Pine Veneer wells delineated by DEQ are relatively small with much of the land they encompass owned by the company. This simplifies drinking water protection for Ceda Pine because the company can manage the land to prevent ground water pollution. The Coeur d'Alene Regional office of the Department of Environmental Quality or the Idaho Rural Water Association can help systems develop a plan for protecting their drinking water.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT FOR CEDA PINE VENEER

Section 1. Introduction - Basis for Assessment

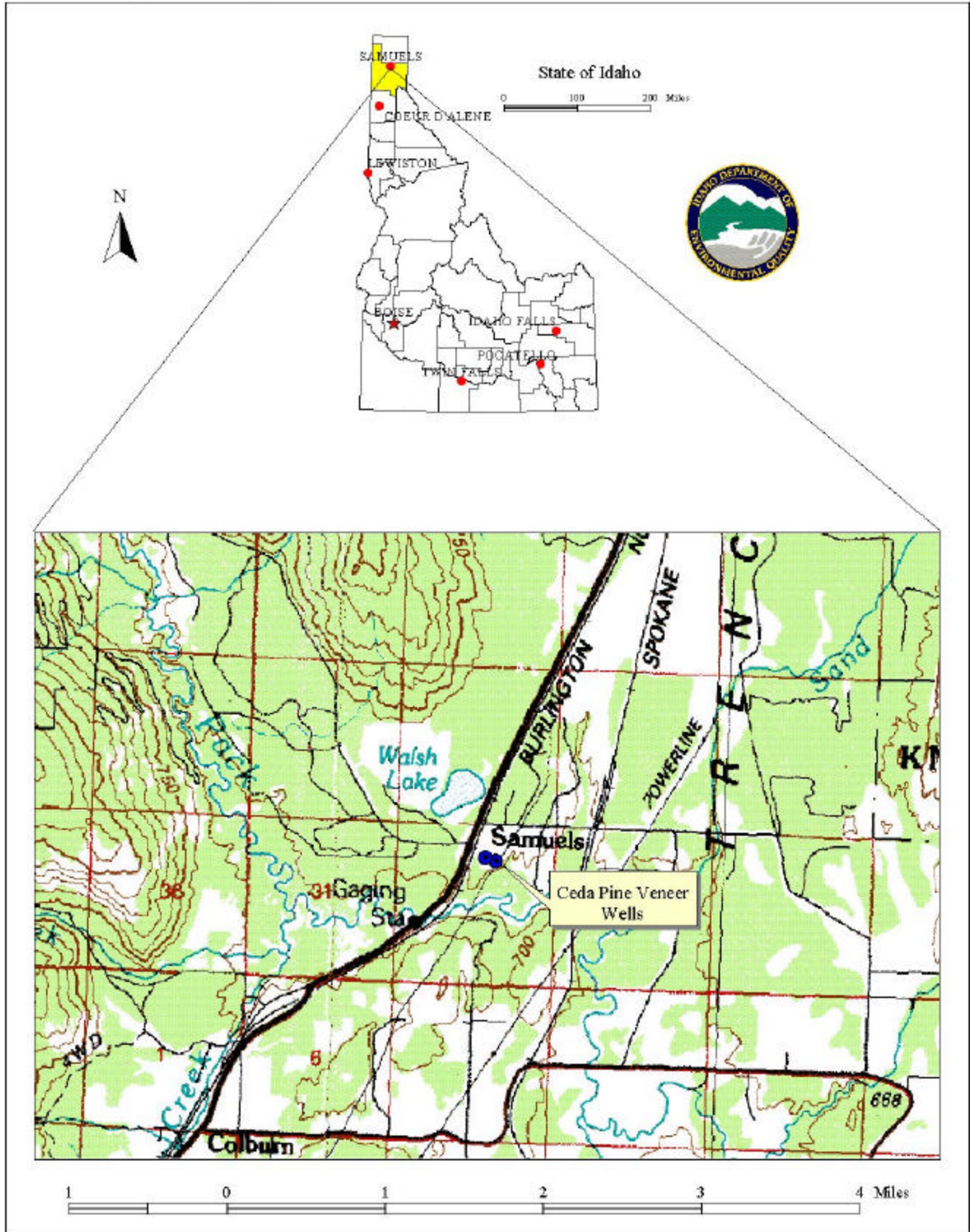
The following sections contain information necessary for understanding how and why this assessment was conducted. **It is important to review this information to understand what the ranking of this source means.** A map showing the delineated source water assessment area and an inventory of significant potential sources of contamination identified within that area are included. The ground water susceptibility analysis worksheets used to develop this assessment are attached.

Level of Accuracy and Purpose of the Assessment

The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) is required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to assess every public drinking water source in Idaho for its relative susceptibility to contaminants regulated by the Safe Drinking Water Act. These assessments are based on a land use inventory inside the delineated recharge zones, sensitivity factors associated with how the well is constructed, and aquifer characteristics. The state must complete more than 2900 assessments by May of 2003. Because resources and the time available to accomplish assessments are limited, an in-depth, site-specific investigation for every public water system is not possible.

The results of the source water assessment should not be used as an absolute measure of risk and they should not be used to undermine public confidence in the water system The ultimate goal of this assessment is to provide data to local communities for developing a protection strategy for their drinking water supply. The Idaho Department of Environmental Quality recognizes that pollution prevention activities generally require less time and money to implement than treating a public water supply system once it has been contaminated. DEQ encourages communities to balance resource protection with economic growth and development. The decision as to the amount and types of information necessary to develop a source water protection program should be determined by the local community based on its own needs and limitations. Wellhead or source water protection is one facet of a comprehensive growth plan, and it can complement ongoing local planning efforts.

Figure 1. Geographic Location of Ceda Pine Veneer



Section 2. Preparing for the Assessment

Defining the Zones of Contribution - Delineation

The delineation process establishes the physical area around a well that will become the focal point of the assessment. The process includes mapping the boundaries of the well recharge area into time of travel zones indicating the number of years necessary for a particle of water to reach a well. DEQ used a refined computer model approved by the EPA to delineate the recharge zones for public water system wells. The computer model used data DEQ assimilated from a variety of sources including local well logs.

The Ceda Pine Veneer water system serves a lumber mill on the east side of State Highway 95 near Samuels, Idaho (Figure 1). Drinking water for the plant is supplied by two wells. The West Well was drilled in the late 1970's to a depth of 40 feet. It has an estimated capacity of 20 gpm. The recharge area delineated for the West Well encompasses 13 acres divided into 0-3, 3-6 and 6-10 year time of travel zones with ground water flowing toward the well from the northwest.

The East Well, drilled in 1983, is 67 feet deep and produces 30 gpm. The primary direction of ground water flow in the 13.2-acre recharge zone modeled for the well is from north to south (Figure 2).

Identifying Potential Sources of Contamination

The goal of the inventory process is to locate and describe those facilities, land uses, and environmental conditions that are potential sources of ground water contamination. Inventories for public water systems in Idaho were conducted in two-phases. The first phase involved identifying and documenting potential contaminant sources inside individual source water assessment areas through the use of computer databases and Geographic Information System maps developed by DEQ. The maps and inventory lists were then sent to system operators for verification and correction in the second or enhanced part of the inventory process.

Figure 2, *Ceda Pine Veneer Delineation and Potential Contaminant Inventory* shows the location of the Ceda Pine Veneer wells, the zones of contribution DEQ delineated, and potential contaminant sites in the vicinity. The mill site takes up most of the land inside the delineation boundaries. Highway 95 and a rail line cross the West Well delineation.

Many potential sources of contamination are regulated at the federal level, state level, or both to reduce the risk of release. When a business, facility, or property is identified as a potential contaminant source, this should not be interpreted to mean that this business, facility, or property is in violation of any local, state, or federal environmental law or regulation. What it does mean is that the potential for contamination exists due to the nature of the business, industry, or operation.

Section 3. Susceptibility Analysis

The susceptibility to contamination of all groundwater sources in Idaho is being assessed on the following factors:

- physical integrity of the well,
- hydrologic characteristics,
- land use characteristics, and potentially significant contaminant sources
- historic water quality

The susceptibility rankings are specific to a particular potential contaminant or category of contaminants. A high susceptibility rating relative to one potential contaminant does not mean that the water system is at the same risk for all other potential contaminants. The relative ranking that is derived for each well is a qualitative, screening-level step that, in many cases, uses generalized assumptions and best professional judgement. The following summaries describe the rationale for the susceptibility ranking. The Susceptibility Analysis Worksheets in Attachment A show in detail how the Ceda Pine Veneer wells scored.

Well Construction

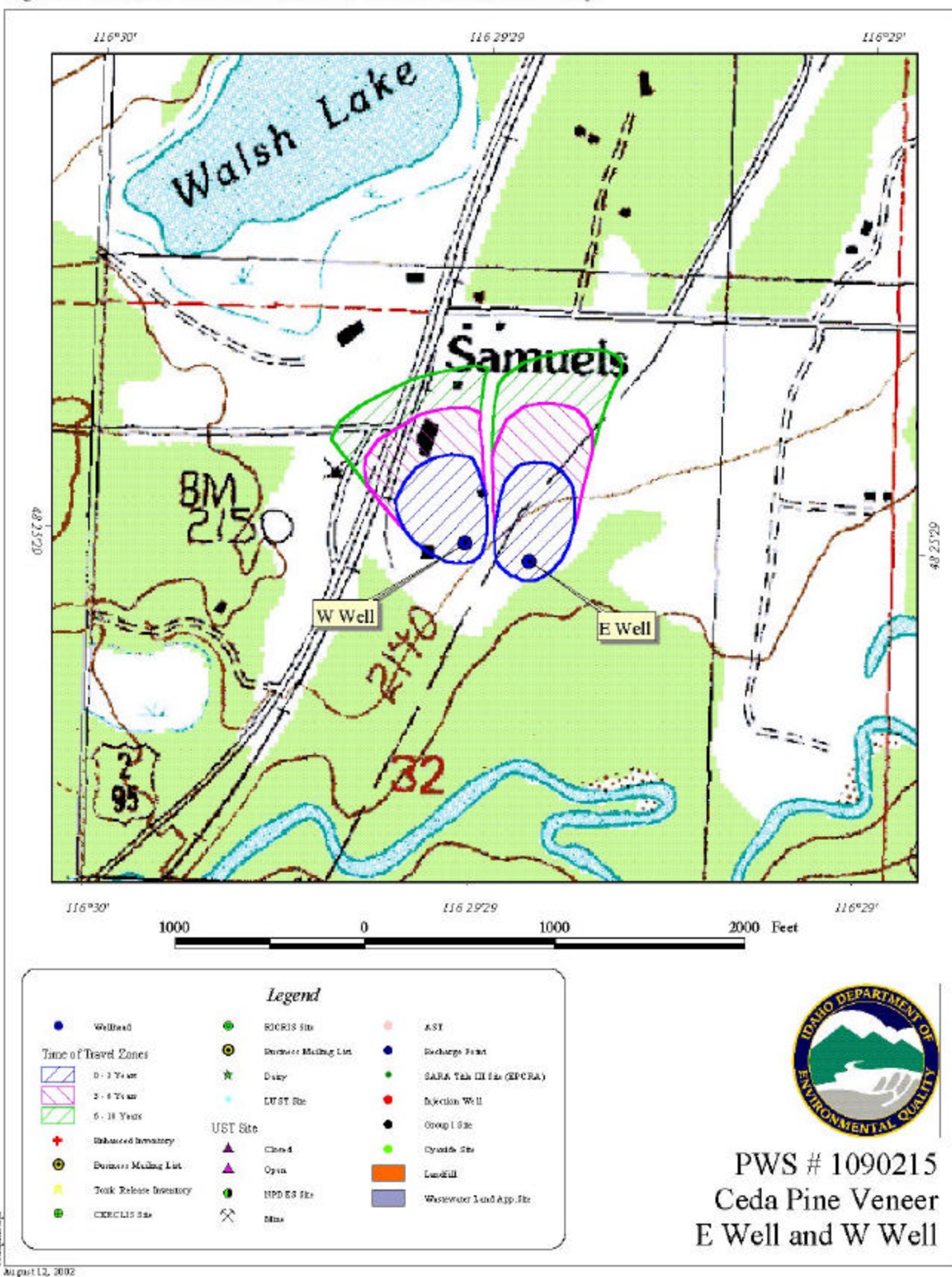
Construction features directly affect the ability of a well to protect the aquifer from contaminants. Lower scores imply a well that can better protect the water. This portion of the susceptibility analysis relies on information from individual well logs and from the most recent sanitary survey of the public water system. Well logs for Ceda Pine Veneer are not on file with DEQ. The last Sanitary Survey of the Ceda Pine Veneer water system was in June 2001. All of the improvements required to bring the system into full compliance with Idaho Rules for Public Drinking Water Systems were completed by November 10, 2001.

Hydrologic Sensitivity

The hydrologic sensitivity scores for both Ceda Pine Veneer wells are 4 points out of 6 points possible. These scores reflect natural geologic conditions in the recharge zone as a whole and at the well sites. Information for this part of the analysis is derived from the soil classification inside the delineation boundaries and from the soil profile reported on the well log.

For both wells, soils in the 0-3 year time of travel zones are mostly moderately well drained to well drained. Poorly drained to moderately well drained soils predominate in the 3-6 and 6-10 year time of travel zones. Poorly drained soils help retard the flow of contaminants toward the well.

Figure 2. Ceda Pine Veneer Delineation and Potential Contaminant Inventory.



Potential Contaminant Sources and Land Use

Most of the land use in the Ceda Pine Veneer well recharge zones is industrial. Highway 95 and a rail line cross the delineation for the West Well. No other potential contaminant sources were documented inside the delineated areas.

Table 1. Ceda Pine Veneer Potential Contaminant Inventory

Time of Travel Zone	Description	Potential Contaminants	Source of Information
All zones, both Wells	Mill and Log yard	IOC, SOC, VOC	Public Water System Files
3-6, 6-10 West Well	Transportation Corridor	IOC, SOC, VOC, Microbial	Geological Survey Map

Historic Water Quality

Historically, Ceda Pine has had no water quality problems. In the period from January 1998 through the present only one quarterly sample was positive for total coliform bacteria. Follow up testing did not confirm the presence of total coliform. Synthetic and volatile organic compounds have never been detected in the water.

Table 2. Ceda Pine Veneer Test Results

Primary IOC Contaminants (Mandatory Tests)							
Contaminant	MCL (mg/l)	Results (mg/l)	Dates	Contaminant	MCL (mg/l)	Results (mg/l)	Dates
Antimony	0.006	ND*	12/12/94 to 11/7/00	Nitrate	10	ND	12/12/94 to 3/1/02
Arsenic	0.01	ND	12/12/94 to 11/7/00	Nickel	N/A	ND	12/12/94 to 11/7/00
Barium	2.0	0.11	12/16/1997	Selenium	0.05	ND	12/12/94 to 11/7/00
Beryllium	0.004	ND	12/12/94 to 11/7/00	Sodium	N/A	23.8 to 96.7	4/23/1997 to 11/7/2000
Cadmium	0.005	ND	12/12/94 to 11/7/00	Thallium	0.002	ND	12/12/94 to 11/7/00
Chromium	0.1	ND	12/12/94 to 11/7/00	Cyanide	0.02	ND	12/12/94 to 11/7/00
Mercury	0.002	ND	12/12/94 to 11/7/00	Fluoride	4.0	ND	12/12/94 to 11/7/00
Secondary and Other IOC Contaminants (Optional Tests)							
Contaminant	Recommended Maximum (mg/l)	Results (mg/l)			Dates		
Sulfate		3.48, 14.9			4/23/1997, 12/16/1997		
Regulated and Unregulated Synthetic Organic Chemicals							
Contaminant			Results		Dates		
29 Regulated and 13 Unregulated Synthetic Organic Compounds			None Detected		12/12/94 through 3/19/02		
Regulated and Unregulated Volatile Organic Chemicals							
Contaminant			Results		Dates		
21 Regulated And 16 Unregulated Volatile Organic Compounds			None Detected		12/12/94 through 3/20/01		
Radiological Contaminants							
Contaminant		MCL	Results	Dates			
Gross Alpha, Including Ra & U		15 pC/l	8.0 pC/l	12/12/94			
Gross Beta Particle Activity		4 mrem/year	7.0	12/12/94			

*ND = None Detected.

Final Susceptibility Ranking

Both Ceda Pine Wells ranked moderately susceptible to contamination. Conservative scores assigned to unknown risk factors account for most of the points marked against the wells. Nevertheless, final rankings for the Ceda Pine wells are in line with other public water system wells in the vicinity. Final scores and ranking relative to each class of contaminant are summarized on Table 3. Complete analysis worksheets for the wells are in Attachment A.

The final scores for the susceptibility analysis were determined using the following formulas:

- 1) VOC/SOC/IOC Final Score = Hydrologic Sensitivity + System Construction + (Potential Contaminant/Land Use x 0.2)
- 2) Microbial Final Score = Hydrologic Sensitivity + System Construction + (Potential Contaminant/Land Use x 0.375)
- 3) The final ranking categories are as follows:
 - 0 - 5 Low Susceptibility
 - 6 - 12 Moderate Susceptibility
 - > 13 High Susceptibility

Table 3. Summary of Ceda Pine Veneer Susceptibility Evaluation

Final Susceptibility Scores/ Ranking				
	IOC	VOC	SOC	Microbial
West Well	10/Moderate	10/Moderate	10/Moderate	9/Moderate
East Well	9/Moderate	9/Moderate	9/Moderate	9/Moderate

IOC = inorganic chemical, VOC = volatile organic chemical, SOC = synthetic organic chemical

Section 4. Options for Source Water Protection

The susceptibility assessment should be used as a basis for determining appropriate new protection measures or re-evaluating existing protection efforts. No matter what the susceptibility ranking a source receives, protection is always important. Whether the source is currently located in a “pristine” area or an area with numerous industrial and/or agricultural land uses that require education and surveillance, the way to ensure good water quality in the future is to act now to protect valuable water supply resources.

Ceda Pine Veneer already has some important drinking water protections in place since it operates and maintains the system in compliance with *Idaho Rules for Public Drinking Water Systems*. Managing the recharge zones to protect ground water quality should be an easier task for Ceda Pine than for many small water systems because the recharge zones are relatively small and the plant owns a large portion of the land they encompass. Most management measures are applications of common sense: attend to problems closest to the well first; protect the wellhead from damage; keep the 50 radius around the well clean; implement best management practices for fuel storage and fleet maintenance; dispose of wastes appropriately and so on.

Emergency response planning should be part of any drinking water protection program. There is a simple fill-in-the-blanks form available on the DEQ website ([http:// www.deq.state.id.us/water/water1.htm](http://www.deq.state.id.us/water/water1.htm)) to guide systems through the emergency planning process. Due to the time involved in ground water movement many protection strategies are geared toward the long term. An emergency plan on the other hand is immediately useful, so it may be a good place to begin.

Assistance

Public water suppliers and users may call the following IDEQ offices with questions about this assessment and to request assistance with developing and implementing a local protection plan. In addition, draft protection plans may be submitted to the IDEQ office for preliminary review and comments.

Coeur d'Alene Regional DEQ Office (208) 769-1422

State IDEQ Office (208) 373-0502

DEQ Website: [http:// www.deq.state.id.us/water/water1.htm](http://www.deq.state.id.us/water/water1.htm)

Water suppliers serving fewer than 10,000 persons may contact Melinda Harper of the Idaho Rural Water Association (208) 343-7001 for assistance with drinking water protection strategies.

References Cited

Great Lakes-Upper Mississippi River Board of State and Provincial Public Health and Environmental Managers, 1997. "Recommended Standards for Water Works."

Idaho Department of Agriculture, 1998. Unpublished Data.

Idaho Division of Environmental Quality, 1994. Ground Water and Soils Reconnaissance of the Lower Payette Area, Payette County, Idaho. Ground Water Quality Technical Report No. 5. Idaho Division of Environmental Quality. December 1994.

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Idaho Department of Environmental Quality, 1997. Design Standards for Public Drinking Water Systems. IDAPA 58.01.08.550.01.

Idaho Department of Water Resources, 1993. Administrative Rules of the Idaho Water Resource Board: Well Construction Standards Rules. IDAPA 37.03.09.

Natural Resource Conservation Service, 1991. Idaho Snake-Payette Rivers Hydrologic Unit Plan of Work. March 1991.

United States Geological Survey, 1986. Quality of Ground Water in the Payette River Basin, Idaho. United States Geological Survey. Water Resources Investigation Report 86-4013.

University of Idaho. 1986. Ground Water Resources in a Portion of Payette County, Idaho. Idaho Water Resources Research Institute. University of Idaho. Moscow, Idaho. April 1986.

Attachment A

Ceda Pine Veneer Susceptibility Analysis Worksheets

Ground Water Susceptibility

Public Water System Name : **CEDA PINE VENEER INC**
Public Water System Number : **1090215**

Source: **W WELL**
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1. System Construction		SCORE			
Drill Date	LATE 1970'S				
Driller Log Available	NO				
Sanitary Survey (if yes, indicate date of last survey)	YES 2001	0			
Well meets IDWR construction standards	UNKNOWN	1			
Wellhead and surface seal maintained	YES	0			
Casing and annular seal extend to low permeability unit	UNKNOWN	2			
Highest production 100 feet below static water level	NO	1			
Well located outside the 100 year flood plain	YES	0			
Total System Construction Score		4			
2. Hydrologic Sensitivity					
Soils are poorly to moderately drained	YES	0			
Vadose zone composed of gravel, fractured rock or unknown	UNKNOWN	1			
Depth to first water > 300 feet	NO	1			
Aquitard present with > 50 feet cumulative thickness	UNKNOWN	2			
Total Hydrologic Score		4			
3. Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE 1A (Sanitary Setback)		IOC	VOC	SOC	Microbial
		Score	Score	Score	Score
Land Use Zone 1A	INDUSTRIAL	2	2	2	2
Farm chemical use high	NO	0	0	0	
IOC, VOC, SOC, or Microbial sources in Zone 1A	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Total Potential Contaminant Source/Land Use Score - Zone 1A		2	2	2	2
Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE 1B (3 YR. TOT)					
Contaminant sources present (Number of Sources)	YES MILL, LOG YARD	1	1	1	0
(Score = # Sources X 2) 8 Points Maximum		2	2	2	0
Sources of Class II or III leacheable contaminants or Microbials	YES	1	1	1	
4 Points Maximum		1	1	1	
Zone 1B contains or intercepts a Group 1 Area	NO	0	0	0	0
Land use Zone 1B	Less Than 25% Agricultural Land	0	0	0	0
Total Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use Score - Zone 1B		3	3	3	0
Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE II (6 YR. TOT)					
Contaminant Sources Present	YES HIGHWAY, RAIL LINE	2	2	2	
Sources of Class II or III leacheable contaminants or Microbials	YES	1	1	1	
Land Use Zone II	Less than 25% Agricultural Land	0	0	0	
Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use Score - Zone II		3	3	3	0
Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE III (10 YR. TOT)					
Contaminant Source Present	NO	0	0	0	
Sources of Class II or III leacheable contaminants or Microbials	NO	0	0	0	
Is there irrigated agricultural lands that occupy > 50% of Zone	NO	0	0	0	
Total Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use Score - Zone III		0	0	0	0
Cumulative Potential Contaminant / Land Use Score		8	8	8	2
4. Final Susceptibility Source Score		10	10	10	9
5. Final Well Ranking		Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate

Ground Water Susceptibility

Public Water System Name : **CEDA PINE VENEER INC**

Source: **E WELL**

Public Water System Number : **1090215**

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1. System Construction		SCORE			
Drill Date	1983				
Driller Log Available	NO				
Sanitary Survey (if yes, indicate date of last survey)	YES 2001				
Well meets IDWR construction standards	UNKNOWN	1			
Wellhead and surface seal maintained	YES	0			
Casing and annular seal extend to low permeability unit	UNKNOWN	2			
Highest production 100 feet below static water level	NO	1			
Well located outside the 100 year flood plain	YES	0			
Total System Construction Score		4			
2. Hydrologic Sensitivity					
Soils are poorly to moderately drained	YES	0			
Vadose zone composed of gravel, fractured rock or unknown	UNKNOWN	1			
Depth to first water > 300 feet	NO	1			
Aquitard present with > 50 feet cumulative thickness	UNKNOWN	2			
Total Hydrologic Score		4			
3. Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE 1A (Sanitary Setback)		IOC	VOC	SOC	Microbial
		Score	Score	Score	Score
Land Use Zone 1A	INDUSTRIAL	2	2	2	2
Farm chemical use high	NO	0	0	0	
IOC, VOC, SOC, or Microbial sources in Zone 1A	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO
Total Potential Contaminant Source/Land Use Score - Zone 1A		2	2	2	2
Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE 1B (3 YR. TOT)					
Contaminant sources present (Number of Sources)	YES MILL, LOG YARD	1	1	1	0
(Score = # Sources X 2) 8 Points Maximum		2	2	2	0
Sources of Class II or III leacheable contaminants or Microbials	YES	1	1	1	
4 Points Maximum		1	1	1	
Zone 1B contains or intercepts a Group 1 Area	NO	0	0	0	0
Land use Zone 1B	Less Than 25% Agricultural Land	0	0	0	0
Total Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use Score - Zone 1B		3	3	3	0
Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE II (6 YR. TOT)					
Contaminant Sources Present	NO	0	0	0	
Sources of Class II or III leacheable contaminants or Microbials	NO	0	0	0	
Land Use Zone II	Less than 25% Agricultural Land	0	0	0	
Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use Score - Zone II		0	0	0	0
Potential Contaminant / Land Use - ZONE III (10 YR. TOT)					
Contaminant Source Present	NO	0	0	0	
Sources of Class II or III leacheable contaminants or Microbials	NO	0	0	0	
Is there irrigated agricultural lands that occupy > 50% of Zone	NO	0	0	0	
Total Potential Contaminant Source / Land Use Score - Zone III		0	0	0	0
Cumulative Potential Contaminant / Land Use Score		5	5	5	2
4. Final Susceptibility Source Score		9	9	9	9
5. Final Well Ranking		Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate

POTENTIAL CONTAMINANT INVENTORY

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

AST (Aboveground Storage Tanks) – Sites with aboveground storage tanks.

BML (Business Mailing List)– This list contains potential contaminant sites identified through a yellow pages database search of standard industry codes (SIC).

CERCLIS – This includes sites considered for listing under the **Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA)**. CERCLA, more commonly known as Superfund is designed to clean up hazardous waste sites that are on the national priority list (NPL).

Cyanide Site – DEQ permitted and known historical sites/facilities using cyanide.

Dairy – Sites included in the primary contaminant source inventory represent those facilities regulated by Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA) and may range from a few head to several thousand head of milking cows.

Deep Injection Well – Injection wells regulated under the Idaho Department of Water Resources generally for the disposal of stormwater runoff or agricultural field drainage.

Enhanced Inventory – Enhanced inventory locations are potential contaminant source sites added by the water system. These can include new sites not captured during the primary contaminant inventory, or corrected locations for sites not properly located during the primary contaminant inventory. Enhanced inventory sites can also include miscellaneous sites added by the Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) during the primary contaminant inventory.

Floodplain – This is a coverage of the 100year floodplains.

Group 1 Sites – These are sites that show elevated levels of contaminants and are not within the priority one areas.

Inorganic Priority Area – Priority one areas where greater than 25% of the wells/springs show constituents higher than primary standards or other health standards.

Landfill – Areas of open and closed municipal and non-municipal landfills.

LUST (Leaking Underground Storage Tank) – Potential contaminant source sites associated with leaking underground storage tanks as regulated under RCRA.

Mines and Quarries – Mines and quarries permitted through the Idaho Department of Lands.)

Nitrate Priority Area – Area where greater than 25% of wells/springs show nitrate values above 5mg/l.

NPDES (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System)

– Sites with NPDES permits. The Clean Water Act requires that any discharge of a pollutant to waters of the United States from a point source must be authorized by an NPDES permit.

Organic Priority Areas – These are any areas where greater than 25 % of wells/springs show levels greater than 1% of the primary standard or other health standards.

Recharge Point – This includes active, proposed, and possible recharge sites on the Snake River Plain.

RICRIS – Site regulated under **Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA)**. RCRA is commonly associated with the cradle to grave management approach for generation, storage, and disposal of hazardous wastes.

SARA Tier II (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act Tier II Facilities) – These sites store certain types and amounts of hazardous materials and must be identified under the Community Right to Know Act.

Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) – The toxic release inventory list was developed as part of the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know (Community Right to Know) Act passed in 1986. The Community Right to Know Act requires the reporting of any release of a chemical found on the TRI list.

Closed Or Open UST (Underground Storage Tank) – Potential contaminant source sites associated with underground storage tanks regulated as regulated under RCRA.

Wastewater Land Applications Sites – These are areas where the land application of municipal or industrial wastewater is permitted by DEQ.

Wellheads – These are drinking water well locations regulated under the Safe Drinking Water Act. They are not treated as potential contaminant sources.

NOTE: Many of the potential contaminant sources were located using a geocoding program where mailing addresses are used to locate a facility. Field verification of potential contaminant sources is an important element of an enhanced inventory.

Where possible, a list of potential contaminant sites unable to be located with geocoding will be provided to water systems to determine if the potential contaminant sources are located within the source water assessment area.